

attorney elects to use the procedures described in Section 3 of this act, the court shall be furnished under seal all original or duplicate videotapes or voicetapes and shall examine each in camera to determine whether the taping requirements of Section 3 of this act have been substantially complied with." Just saying that you have to do it right and I don't think that the proponents of the bill would argue with that amendment. The second page of the amendment, "(3) If such videotaping or voicetaping requirements have not been substantially complied with the child's testimony otherwise allowed by Section 3 of this act shall not be admissible to the trial." And just says that if you don't do it right, it's not allowed as evidence. Section (4), If the court determines that such requirements have been substantially complied with and the state intends to use the procedures described in Section 3 of this act, the court shall further determine whether any of the videotapes or voicetapes contain relevant exculpatory evidence. The court then may order copies of any part of this such relevant exculpatory evidence be made available to the defendant before trial." What it says is that if the material is going to be used in court the defense has the right to have a look at it. If it is going to be put in evidence, it is going to be used to determine the guilt or innocence of someone, then the defending attorney for that party that is being charged has the right to have a look at it. If you're going to use the tape it has to be made available to the defense. Number (5) "If the prosecuting attorney elects not to use the procedures described in Section 3 of this act and upon motion of the defendant and good cause shown, the court shall require the prosecuting attorney to furnish to the court under seal any such videotapes or voicetapes which were made. The court shall determine whether the videotapes or voice tapes contain relevant exculpatory evidence. The court may order copies of any such relevant exculpatory evidence be made available to the defendant before trial." It just says the court has to determine whether or not it's legitimate and if it is then the defense receives a copy of that prior to the trial. (6) "Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict or alter any privilege available under Sections 27-503, 27-504, and 27-506, nor shall this Section be construed to exclude any spontaneous utterance described in Section (1) of Section 27-803." What this provision says is that those folks that have the ability right now to have privilege of confidence, a priest, a counselor, those types of individuals are protected unless the...as I, I think it was number two that I spoke about first, second section of this